

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 8, 1894.

## MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war. These all receive either \$5 or \$12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was not to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for going over to the enemy, and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. E. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj.-Gen. Danbury H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army, draws a pension under certificate 19,199.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

## SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

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## REDUCTION OF THE PENSION ROLL.

There was a cold, brutal effort on the part of Representative O'Neil, of Massachusetts, that was worse than the noisy malignance to which the veterans are accustomed from him and his ilk.

As Chairman of the sub-committee the matter in charge, he opened the discussion of the Pension appropriation bill, now going on in the House.

The whole tenor of his speech was a declaration and congratulation that the pension-roll has reached its highest limit, and its decline has now begun, and must be carried on rapidly until it is extinguished.

This is to be done by the simple process of excluding everybody not on the rolls from it and dropping those already on until it is brought within a certain arbitrary figure, which must be reduced every year thereafter. This is to be without the slightest reference to the rights of those already on or who should be on. Every pretext is to be employed to get those already on off, and those not now on the roll are to be kept off by increasing the difficulty of making satisfactory proof of their claims.

As "the devil can quote scripture when he likes," so Mr. O'Neil quoted with great effect utterances by Senator Ingalls and others as to the difficulty experienced in previous years by claimants in proving up their rights. However, he had the fairness to admit that the act of June 27, 1890, had been passed to relieve them of this difficulty. He wanted this, though, construed in a way that would deprive the soldiers of substantially all the benefits expected from it, by confining its provisions within the narrowest regulations concerning ability to earn a support by hard manual labor, and resolving all the doubts strongly against the applicant.

Mr. O'Neil said: The nation has gotten abroad, from the prodigality of the Pension Office, that one had but apply for a pension to receive it, and to-day the rolls are covered with the names of thousands of men suffering from no disability whatever.

Yet, while uttering this state slander, the speaker knew that after one year's prodigious effort, into which the whole army of Federal officials have been drawn and the expenditure of at least \$400,000 which Congress had appropriated for special investigations, had failed to develop the least foundation for this statement. Also, in one breath he admitted that there were hundreds of thousands of deserving veterans unable to get on the pension-roll from the great difficulty of furnishing proof which the Pension Bureau will accept as adequate, and that the Bureau is constantly making this more difficult, and then he turns around and says that anybody has been able to get a pension. Public speakers, like ordinary liars, should try to make all their statements agree.

But the thing in his speech that transcends far more misstatements of facts and perversions of figures is the cool assumption that, regardless of right and justice, disdainful of the pledged faith of the Nation, hundreds of thousands of veterans are to be kept out of their rights in order to reduce expenditures, and that the pension policy of Congress is to be a Procrustean bed on which those who are too short are to be stretched out, and those who are too long are to be cut off, in order to suit the ideas of a class of whom O'Neil is the representative, who have been coming upon the stage since the war, and who are impatient to shove out of sight and get rid of men who did their duty, wrecked their bodies, and saved the country at a time when O'Neil and his companions were playing marbles and studying their spelling books in the quiet suburbs of Boston.

THE BENNETT CASE. Congressman O'Neil thought he rose to the dazzling heights of eloquence when he roared:

The Bennett case has been heralded all over the land as an outrage on the old soldier, and the restoration of Order 164 has been demanded as an outrage on the old soldier and the whole Administration, and the gallant Union veteran at the head of the Pension Bureau denounced as a traitor, while the Secretary of the Interior, who was but nine and a half years old when the war closed, has been upbraided for being a rebel brigadier.

Now, what have the facts that Commissioner Lochren was a gallant soldier and Secretary Smith but 91 years old when the war closed to do with the fact that Bennett was really a broken-down old man, trembling with the weight of his 70 years and a severe disability received in line of duty? Because Commissioner Lochren did his duty gallantly and Secretary Smith was too young to fight for the rebellion, does it therefore follow that it is right that other Union veterans who have done their duty equally well shall be deprived of their dues?

The Bennett suspension was indefensible, as thousands of others of which it is the type. While acting as guard in North Carolina, Bennett was prostrated by a severe stroke, from which he has since suffered severely, and almost continually. The evidence is on file as to his receiving the injury, and also evidence from his physicians who have treated him for years that he is periodically prostrated by it, so as to be unable to do work for months. Besides, he is now past 70.

Again we say, that the military service of the Commissioner and the youth of the Secretary are not material objects to the actual facts of the Bennett case.

MR. MEREDITH, "of Virginia," said may be a Southern gentleman of undoubted nettle, who demonstrated his courage under "the flag that went down," but he finds in Mr. Funk, of Illinois, a plain, every-day Northern, who has seen quite as much blood shed as the Virginian, and, while not spilling for a fight, does not go out of his way to avoid one.

WHAT would not Crisp give if he could invent rules as good as Reed, and yet which would rule different?

## BUCHANAN'S FINANCING.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I read with much pleasure your account of the amount of money in the Treasury at the time of Cleveland's leaving the office of President; also, at the same time, of Harrison's term of office. Will you please publish in your paper the amount of money in the Treasury when James Buchanan went into office; also, the amount he left in the Treasury for Mr. Lincoln to start with? How much money was borrowed, and how spent?—G. S. FULMER, Co. D, 8th Pa., Builders' Exchange, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In spite of the enormous output of gold from California from 1849 on, the country and the Treasury rapidly grew poorer under the operation of a wretched free-trade policy, which compelled us to send \$100,000,000 abroad for every \$14,000,000 of revenue received by the Treasury.

The result was that the public debt, in a time of profound peace, was run up on \$29,060,386.90 July 1, 1857, to \$58,754,699.33 July 1, 1859.

This increase of debt was incurred mainly to meet the ordinary running expenses of the Government. Every session of Congress under Buchanan's Administration was asked to authorize the issue of more bonds to take up the Nation's IOUs and keep the Treasury running.

The Taylor-Fillmore Administration, upon coming into power in 1849, found the National debt \$63,061,558.69. This included the expenses of the Mexican war. To this was added \$7,750,000 paid Texas for the relinquishment of her claims to a large territory beyond her present borders. When that Administration went out of power in 1852, it had reduced the debt to \$59,803,117, a total reduction of \$11,008,741, and left \$21,942,892.56 cash in the Treasury.

The Administration of Pierce reduced the debt to \$28,699,631, but left no money in the Treasury. Buchanan began borrowing money immediately. The first session of Congress (Dec. 23, 1857) authorized him to borrow \$20,000,000 at 6 per cent. In May, 1858, he wanted more, and June 14, 1858, Congress authorized him to borrow \$30,000,000 at 5 per cent. June 22, 1860, he was authorized to borrow \$21,000,000 at 6 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury was able to place only \$10,000,000 of this, and the Government was in sore straits for money.

Dec. 17, 1860, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$10,000,000 of bonds at 6 per cent., and sell them at what he could get for them. He actually sold them as follows:

\$70,000 at 6 per cent.	5,000 at 7
24,500 at 8	33,000 at 8 1/2
33,000 at 8 1/2	10,000 at 8 3/4
65,000 at 9	10,000 at 9 1/4
10,000 at 9 1/4	10,000 at 9 3/4
77,000 at 9 3/4	1,207,500 at 10
2,500,000 at 10 1/2	62,000 at 10 3/4
1,307,000 at 10 3/4	1,432,700 at 11
4,840,000 at 12	
\$10,000,000	

Jan. 1, 1861, there was but \$2,233,320 cash in the Treasury, while \$25,000,000 was urgently needed in addition to the revenues, in order to pay off the debts of the retiring Administration.

Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury told the Committee on Ways and Means that the credit of the Government had fallen so low that it would be best to urge the several States to indorse the loans which it was necessary for it to make.

## VIRGINIA'S SHARE.

Congressman Meredith, of Virginia, said to Congressman Groni, of Vermont, that "Virginia paid five times as much for pensions as Vermont, but did not receive a cent of benefit from them." Mr. Meredith is a gentleman who never suffers facts to embarrass him when he wants to make a point. It is true that Virginia pays a considerable sum to the Internal Revenue, but this is not nearly so immense as Mr. Meredith would imply. A comparison of the receipts for last year with those from some other States will show this:

California	\$2,194,048
Illinois	2,121,541
Indiana	6,459,722
Kentucky	20,618,820
Maryland	8,627,345
Massachusetts	2,562,928
Michigan	2,316,407
Minnesota	2,670,225
Missouri	8,975,110
Nebraska	5,817,479
New Jersey	4,427,008
New York	19,694,504
Ohio	13,415,476
Pennsylvania	12,740,223
Virginia	2,918,848
Wisconsin	4,228,740

Nearly six-sevenths of Virginia's contribution to the revenue is in the shape of tobacco stamps, which are paid for by the people in the rest of the country who chew or smoke Virginia's fine-cut and plug, smoking tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. Richmond factories make about 600,000,000 cigars a year, or more than one-fifth of all made in the country. The State also makes 43,000,000 pounds of plug tobacco a year, or nearly one-third of all produced in the United States. She makes 86,000,000 cigars, and so on; so it will be seen that Virginia's contribution to the National revenue is rather insignificant.

On the other hand, there are 7,739 pensioners residing in Virginia who are receiving \$4,169,383.62 a year.

The reports of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue and of Pensions would be interesting reading for Mr. Meredith some day when he is giving his tongue a rest and his brains some exercise.

THE tobacco workers of Germany are complaining because the utmost wages that a man and his wife, working together, can earn is from 14 to 20 marks—\$3.50 to \$5—a week. This means long hours, crowded tenements, and poor food—chiefly potatoes and bread, with a rind of bacon as a luxury on Sunday. Bad as their condition is, that of the hand-weavers is worse, as the utmost a family can make is \$2.50 a week.

## "VESTED RIGHTS."

Judge Cox, in his decision in the Long case, and Commissioner Lochren, in his communication to the House of Representatives, labor hard to give a narrow, technical meaning to the term "vested rights," which will tell to the utmost against the pensioner. Both indulge in special pleading to make the strongest possible case against the men who are the Nation's creditors.

No matter how much effort may be made, by aid of musty precedents and decisions wrenched to make them fit, to distort the meaning to their purposes, there will still remain the broad, popular meaning, which is the just one.

Webster defines the verb *vest* as follows: To clothe with possession; as, to vest a person with an estate; also, to give a person an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of.

And "vested rights" he defines: Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed; as, vested rights, vested interests.

The Century Dictionary gives this definition: Already acquired; existing, in contemplation of law, in a certain person as owner. Noting the quality of a present absolute right or interest, as distinguished from that which is defeasible. Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed.

There can be no successful dispute that any man who honorably served the Government and was disabled in that service has in equity a vested right to a pension. The promise of a pension was a definite item in the contract the Government made with him when he entered its service. It was just as much and just as essential a portion of that contract as the Government's stipulations that it would give him food, clothing, medical attendance, and so much pay per month. Soldiers of previous wars had their "vested rights" acknowledged in their most concrete form in the shape of a land warrant. This gave them "a vested right in an estate," in a portion of the public domain, to be selected at pleasure from any part of the public lands not otherwise appropriated. This brought their vested rights within the highest class known to English or American laws relating to property—the possession of real estate in fee simple.

In lieu of the land warrant it was stipulated that the soldiers of the war of the rebellion should have "adequate pensions," and no legal jugglery or wrenched technicalism should be allowed to repudiate that stipulation.

The covenant the United States made with the soldier upon enlistment vested in him a right to a pension in the event of his disablement, and that right is as clear and impregnable as the right he has to the house he has erected with the labor of his hands or the crops that he has sown, watched, harvested and garnered.

## NOT ESPECIALLY FAST WORK.

Gen. John C. Black, in his defense of Commissioner Lochren, severely criticized the Commissioner's predecessor for undue haste in passing pension claims. He said:

In 1891-2 July 31,000 claims were allowed, an average of 100 pension certificates issued a day. In the final adjustment, only 2,000 cases in a month, or one every four minutes. After he had made this record he was promoted. Thousands of cases were adjudicated on three papers:

1. The pensioner's application.
2. The statement of the medical examining officer, without stating whether he was honorably or dishonorably discharged.
3. The medical examination.

There was an entire neglect of the great requisite of the law, that the condition of the applicant should be shown not to have been the result of his own vicious habits. This was the sort of skeleton work which produced such enormous results. He did not say this in criticism, but to show the methods that obtained. It was impossible, except by the interpolation of a miracle, to avoid gross and extensive errors with such methods.

This is very fallacious. In the first place, the Act of June 27, 1890, makes it only necessary to prove three things:

1. That the pensioner was in the military or naval service for a period of 90 days.
2. That he was honorably discharged.
3. That he is now suffering from disability not due to his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor.

The law never intended any complex or intricate procedure under it. The main idea of its passage was to do away with the wretched red-tape under which applicants had been suffering for so many years. It comprised in its utmost simplicity the great essential requisites to a pension, and the intent of the makers of the law was that the Pension Bureau should at once proceed to carry it out with the greatest rapidity, and so give redress to the hundreds of thousands for whose benefit it was passed. This the Bureau did. There was no reason for delay, or multiplying processes to keep applicants out of their pensions. The essential facts were easily set forth, and, when presented, a man of ordinary intelligence could determine them as well in five minutes as in a year. Either the evidence showed that the applicant was in the army or navy for 90 days, or he was not; the report from the War Department showed either he was honorably discharged, or he was not; and the report from the Medical Board showed either that he was disabled, or he was not. Anything beyond this was merely pottering around to make obstacles to defeat the purpose of the law, and cheat the pensioner.

Gen. Black knows, or at least should know, that the report from the War Department as to the length of the man's service and honorable discharge was a prerequisite to the consideration of a man's claim. It is very strange, therefore, that he should allow himself to make such a statement.

After the papers had passed through all the circulations of the Pension Bureau, a clerk certainly ought to go over them at the rate of four a minute, to see that the attestations and other technical matters had been properly done. Does Gen. Black think that he should have stopped to investigate for himself all the points that had been examined by the Law, Medical, Certificate, and other Divisions? What was the use of

having all these Divisions, if this clerk had to do their work over again?

## THE JUSTICE LONG CASE.

As we said at first, the Justice Long case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Cox, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has, as expected, from the character of the man and his Southern sympathies, rendered a decision adverse to Justice Long. The case next goes to the Court of Appeals, where another adverse decision is expected, as the three members are all men from south of Mason & Dixon's Line and appointees of Mr. Cleveland. They can be relied on to take the narrowest views of pension laws.

The next step will be to go to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there it is expected a decision will be rendered that it is the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to execute the laws of the United States in accordance with their intent and spirit, and not according to his own private ideas.

## AN EXTRA COPY.

Some comrades may receive an extra copy of this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which they are requested to hand to some other comrade who, they know, is not a subscriber, but should be. Every man who wore the blue should be on the subscription-list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE during this great fight for veterans' rights. Try to bring all the boys into camp. The more subscribers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has, the better fight it can make.

## HAVE YOU WRITTEN?

Have you written to your Senators and Representative asking that they secure legislation by which every claim now on file in the Pension Bureau be made "special" and settled by the end of this year? If not, do not delay any longer in doing so. This is important for you and every comrade.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

You can get a year's subscription to that splendid agricultural paper, *The American Farmer*, by sending in three yearly subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ARE those Brazilian ships never going to get together and give us some news? If five or six American vessels of opposite politics had been sailing around in the same waters, they would have filled several hospitals weeks ago.

SEVEN of the nine members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs express themselves strongly in favor of Hawaiian annexation. That is about the proportion throughout the country.

The workman's tin dinner-pail liar is giving his jaw a much needed rest.

## The American Farmer.

The Oldest Agricultural Paper in America.

Published at 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Price, only 50 Cents a Year.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is a great National agricultural paper. It circulates in every part of the country, and represents the interests of all the farmers in the Nation. Being located at the seat of Government—and the only agricultural paper that is it has special facilities for getting information of real interest to all farmers of all that goes on affecting them in Congress, or in any of the Departments of the Government. This will be of particular importance to all farmers this winter, when there will be a prolonged and bitter struggle in Congress over the policy of protecting farm products. THE AMERICAN FARMER is on the side of the farmers, and bitterly hostile to the announced program of placing wool on the free list, and reducing the duties on other agricultural products. It denounces this as making the farmers bear the greatest part of the weight of the alleged tariff reform, and protests against this sacrifice of the farmers in favor of other interests. Every one who favors justice and right to farmers and not political compromise, should rally to its support and give it the utmost strength by doing what it can to extend its circulation.

Now is the time to do this, before Congress takes up the wool and farming products schedules.

The paper is a large eight-page quarto, printed in large type, on fine white paper, and plentifully illustrated. It is filled with matter of great practical interest to all farmers.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be sent with *The American Farmer* for one year for \$1.25. Present subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can have *The American Farmer* for one year by sending 25 cents additional.

## THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Total amount paid on account of bonds and interest notes, principal, interest, and premium, to bondholders to June 30, 1893, since and including fiscal year 1861:

Principal	\$1,794,399,131.70
Interest	2,531,769,221.17
Premiums	119,063,386.72
Total	\$4,445,231,742.58

PERSONAL.

Gen. Harrison was cordially greeted at every station on his western trip, and there was much good-natured scrambling to shake hands with him.

Maj. Charles G. Davis, 1st Mass. Cav., has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Commander-in-Chief John G. B. Adams; also Geo. Daugherty, Geo. H. M. Barrett, Horatio S. Libby, all of the 1st Me. Cav., and George B. Safford, 11th Me. Aids-de-Camp.

Mrs. Caroline F. Cowan, widow of Capt. Louis O. Cowan, of the 1st Me. Cav., recently died at Biddeford, Me., at the age of 80 years. Capt. Cowan was Postmaster in Biddeford when he died, in 1855. His wife received a commission under President Lincoln to continue in charge of the office. She received a reappointment from President Grant, and was Postmistress nearly 10 years.

Mr. George W. Childs's country seat, "Wootton," near Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been bought from Mrs.

Childs by George W. Childs Drexel, the present publisher of Mr. Childs's paper.

The statue of Treasurer Spinner, which was cast in Philadelphia, is eight feet high, of "enduring bronze," and a fine piece of work. The workmen of the Treasury Department at Washington bore the expense of its construction, out of gratitude to Gen. Spinner for first introducing the services of women into that Department.

Senator Stanford's favorite seat, a comfortable one, was found at a window where the Senator used to sit and watch the scenes of the street and the bay, is kept by his widow just as he left it, except that across its arms a broad leather strap has been buckled to prevent occupancy.

Asst. Adj.-Gen. Thacher, of Connecticut, recently reported by Department of Commander Bickman, has held his post eight years. He is the Cashier of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. He was in the war a private soldier in the 20th Conn., and was instrumental in rescuing the Chancellor from Mrs. Chancellorsville. He has in his possession testimonials from Mrs. Chancellorsville recognizing his gallantry.

Capt. N. H. Cragher, the newly-elected President of the National Association of Master Builders, is a Baltimore man. He fought through the late war, and won his title by honorable service.

Gen. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, will be the orator at the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, to be held in Concord, N. H., in June next.

It is stated that when Galusha A. Crover entered politics Lincoln and Sherman were country lawyers, Grant an obscure Captain on the Pacific Coast, and Garfield a male-driver on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Crover says that Lincoln and Sherman were in the war a private soldier in the 20th Conn., and was instrumental in rescuing the Chancellor from Mrs. Chancellorsville. He has in his possession testimonials from Mrs. Chancellorsville recognizing his gallantry.

A remarkable letter has been received at the Pension Office in Buffalo. It is a refusal to accept a pension of \$12 a month and back pension for two years at the same rate, amounting to \$28. The letter reads as follows, the names being withheld: "Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ of this city, brought to my ear of the 24th inst., inquiring why she did not draw her pension. She says she has heart trouble, and drawing the pension aggravates that trouble. She is supported by her children, and she seems to feel better while she is not drawing the pension." It is the second time only that a pension has been refused. In the other instance the sum refused was \$2 a month.

It is a singular fact that after the disaster by fire in the house of Secretary Tracy at Washington three years ago he should have been again threatened by flames in his New York home last week. While he and his family were at dinner the butler rushed into the dining-room and announced that the house was on fire. He said that he had smelled a strong odor of smoke, and discovered that the woodwork about the parlor fireplace was ablaze. When the firemen came they found the parlor filled with smoke. It was soon discovered that the fire did not amount to much, though it was necessary to tear away part of the marble mantle and the fireplace in order to get at the flames. When this was done the flames were quickly extinguished. The entire damage amounted to about \$200. The fire was caused by heat from a furnace in the cellar igniting the woodwork about the fireplace.

Gen. Horace Porter, who has been made President of the Grant Monument Association, in his report says: "The present rate of progress indicates that the main structure of the monument will be completed in about two years from this time. The amount of funds in the Treasury a year ago was \$475,058.89. Since that time there have been received additional contributions of \$4,348,457, making a total of \$4,823,515.89. There has been expended on the work during the year: \$7,070, leaving on hand at this date, exclusive of accrued interest, \$143,238.76."

The new Commander of the Connecticut G. A. R., Selah G. Blackman, of Shelton, enlisted as a private in the 7th Conn. from the town of Stamford, and after three years' service, was promoted to a Sergeant in his company. He was elected at Danbury two years ago to the post of Junior Vice Commander, receiving the vote of the Department as a unit. He has just received the united vote of the Department at Willimantic for the second highest office, and this year was advanced to the Commandership by a similar vote. In this respect he stands alone among the veterans who have commanded the Connecticut Department. It is a fact of considerable interest that not one of the present officers of the Connecticut Department served outside of the ranks in the war. Senior Vice Commander John M. Brewer, of Norwich, was a private soldier in the war serving in the 12th Conn. The new Junior Vice Commander, Oscar W. Cornish, of Waterbury, was also a private soldier, belonging to Gen. Hawley's regiment. His father, Stephen A. Cornish, was a private in the 23d Conn. Captain Noble, one of